

of these sometimes too tempting speculations. We predicted that which has come to pass as to the wide extension of these societies, and our only solicitude has been that the safety-value of a manly prudence, working pretty well under the gauge of the Parliamentary statute, should regulate these proceedings. We hoped that with the law as a guide, or constraint, and the natural spirit of men associated in a scheme of provident amassing, excess, or, in other words, *abuse*, would be suppressed, and that in the long run and generally great good would result. Neither are we prepared to say that such has not or may not be the case; for, although the perusal of the pamphlet before us might disturb the ground of such hope, yet we

are not either to take without caution the statements, highly coloured as they are, of one who seems to be in danger of reasoning himself into the being an adversary of what under other circumstances he might have staunchly upheld; neither, on the other hand, are we to say that his objections are the less entitled to the gravest consideration. It must be borne in mind, however, that there is nothing so good in its character and constitution, that it shall be free from abuse, and that to argue through all the round of the possibilities of perverse working and misdirection, may be a fault of over-caution. Nevertheless, this is a book well worth the reading, and it should be read carefully—the proceedings in the court first, and

then the introduction. There is much of what we would call rough benevolence enunciated in this tract, and it leads to this,—let, that we insist upon an adherence to the original and the truly valuable aims of building societies,—and, finally, that we recollect that they were instituted for the benefit of the industrious and saving, who should aspire to the possession of their own little dwelling and freehold, and not for money-lenders and crafty speculators. The ingenious, though somewhat hard-angled handling of the case between capital and labour will have its advantages for most men's reading; but, as we have said, it must be read with allowances. No man, however, ought to enter a building society without reading it.



Front Elevation.

Side Elevation

PLAN FOR A COTTAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUILDER.

SIR,—Seeing in THE BUILDER some time back an inquiry for cottage plans, if you think the accompanying plan and elevation are partly what your correspondent "B. H." asks for, they are at your service; the description is on the plan. As a chamber-plan would only occupy space, without bring of much service, I have not drawn it out. I will merely say the cooking apparatus is marked out somewhat similar to the plan laid down by you in No. 24.

The room over the scullery for children may be entered either from the front or back bedroom.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully.
T. H. C.

REFERENCES.

1. Entrance and Staircase.
2. Parlour.
3. Kitchen.
4. Scullery.
5. Sink.
6. Water Cistern.
7. Boiler.
8. Firegrate.
9. Oven.
10. Cupboard.



Ground Plan.

BUCKWELL'S PATENT SCAFFOLDING.

We have been greatly pleased with a visit we paid to a house now erecting in Blakemans-street, Southwark, where a scaffold is set up on a most ingenious and economical principle, the invention of Mr. William Buckwell, engineer and builder. It fell to our lot last week to describe the scaffolding of the Nelson Memorial, and to comment upon its simplicity and economy, particularly in that respect which admits of the use of timber scantlings, balk, &c., without any material depreciation of value. It is on this same ground that Mr. Buckwell's scaffold claims attention; but it is doubly conspicuous for the quality of economical application; it is not, however, in the use of scantlings, but of boards. The very boards or battens for floors, are applied, and great strength obtained by the mode of joining them together; a species of framing of rails and stiles is most cleverly eked out, morticed and tenoned, so to

speak, without cutting or incisions of any kind; the poles, in fact, consist of fine battens braced or collared together by new light iron straps, and the ledgers of one battin set on edge resting between those of the uprights; the boards are seamed, and being so very light and portable, constitute the *skeleton* of a scaffold, every piece of which a mere boy might handle and so easily construct; no hoisting and heaving of heavy poles, no cords and wedging, no waste, and no stock of scaffolding. But we shall defer to give a further description until we procure a drawing and detailed particulars.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

Nov. 22.—METALLIC CEMENT.—The secretary read a paper by Mr. H. K. Dyer, "On the Metallic Sand."—This sand is produced by grinding copper slag by means of powerful machinery, and consists of iron, zinc, arsenic, and silica, the iron predominating; the slag is procured in abundance in Swansea. In chemical analysis it is very similar to the pozzolano, and in point of durability it is found to be equal to the latter. With blue has line, which is used for hydraulic works, the metallic sand readily enters into combination, and these having been used together for external works, exposed to all the changes of the atmosphere, have proved the indurating qualities of the metallic sand, after an experience of eight years. Specimens were laid on the table:—1st, brickwork of a fresh-water tank, which had been erected six years, was removed by a pick-axe; the bricks yielding to the strokes of the axe, but the cement remaining solid; 2nd, imitations of marble executed by a painter on the face of stonework, formed of metallic cement, in conjunction with common chalk, lime, and putty, and afterwards polished; 3rd, a specimen of fresco-painting, also executed on a face similar to the above; 4th, a vase, the figures on which retain their original sharpness, although it has been exposed to the atmosphere for many years.